



# Youth

MAY 27, 1962

**Hi-Y elects Gary governor**

**Teens look to Peace Corps**

**Cool cues on family feuds**






**GARY-- an outstanding citizen**





## ... and tomorrow



"GARY, you're too honest to get mixed up in politics," the concerned adult was counseling a high school friend who had ambitions to study law and to enter politics. "Politics is a shady business, Gary."


"Well, if that's the case," replied a determined teenager, "Somebody has to change the situation. Do you realize that right now somebody who is receiving an education will in another generation be President or Senator or Governor? Who will it be?"

It might well be a Gary Cunningham, who last month presided as "boy governor" of Missouri. A senior at Normandy High School in St. Louis, Gary had been elected to the state executive position by members of Missouri's Hi-Y and Tri-Hi-Y clubs—guys and gals of high school age. It was part of the nation-wide YMCA Youth and Government Program, designed to give young people a chance to learn state governmental procedures through first-hand experience.

As a result of taking part in the program, Gary and other elected members of a teen-age "legislature" spent three days in the capital, Jefferson City, learning about the practical operation of their state government. After a swearing-in ceremony and Gary's inaugural address, the model House and Senate introduced youth-written bills and referred them to committees which then met to study them. Six of the 94 bills submitted to the model assembly were approved and signed by the Hi-Y Governor.

Approved bills called for: Branch banking, tighter mental and physical tests for driver's license applicants, elimination of discrimination in public places, a public defender system, chemical alcohol tests for drivers involved in accidents, and encouragement of school district consolidation by stopping aid to high school districts with an area of 100 square miles but less than 100 students.

In his inaugural address, "Governor" Cunningham had



*In his senior year at Normandy High School in St. Louis, Gary Cunningham, as president of the Student Council (above), is active in school politics. When Gary was elected "boy governor" of Missouri, he was greeted (left) by the real governor, John M. Dalton, upon his arrival at the capitol.*



# Youth

May 27, 1962

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**Editor:**

Herman C. Ahrens, Jr.

**Associate Editor:**

Kay Lorans

**Art Consultant:**

Charles Newton

**Editorial Address:**

Room 306

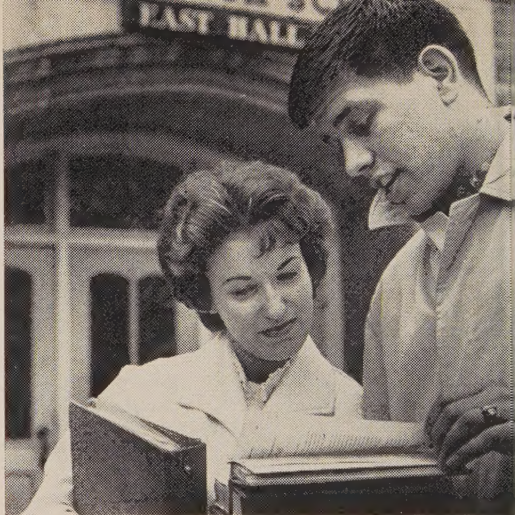
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lled for a public defender bill and a measure to eliminate capital punishment. The capital punishment bill was passed by the House but defeated in the Senate.

At the same time, five student justices on a model Supreme Court heard cases involving divorce, murder, and fishing rights on the Meramec River. Karla Fischer, a friend of Gary's at Normandy High School, was one of the "lawyers" trying cases before the teen-age judiciary. The "cases" were imaginary but realistic, in an effort to give the young lawyers practice in legal procedures.

Gary's interest in the YMCA started early. In the eighth grade, he helped found a Hi-Y club with headquarters in the Mark Twain YMCA, St. Louis County. Since then he has helped start another club and represents it now on a city-wide Hi-Y council.

His Hi-Y activities and his capabilities for outstanding leadership were recognized and rewarded at a convention of Hi-Y clubs from 38 states in Asheville, N. C., last summer. He was elected national vice president of the nation's Hi-Y clubs. By virtue of that high office he represented the national Hi-Y Council at the International Committee of the YMCA at Montreal, Canada, last September. He was the only teenager at the meeting of this over-all head committee of the adult YMCA.

Next month (June 24-27) Gary will attend the first Youth Governors' Conference in Washington, D. C., under the guidance of the YMCA national staff with the help of the Reader's Digest Foundation. From the 38 states which have this state Youth and Government Program, all of the Youth Governors have been invited to the Washington conference.

A local "Y" leader who knows him well says: "Gary has made a mark in our community which will long be remembered as a shining example of what our American youth can do."

Gary is learning good politics by *living* it, not only within the "Y" but at school, in the Boy Scout movement, and in everyday life. At school he's president of the Student Council, member of the National Honor Society, teacher of the baseball team, and former president of the school symphonic band. During summer months he's a lifeguard at a YMCA camp. One summer he represented his school at Missouri Boys' State, sponsored by the American Legion. Long a Boy Scout, Gary is now an Eagle Scout, member of the Order of the Arrow, and in demand as a speaker for troops in his area. And his pastor, Dr. Walter A. Scheer, says that Gary, his

*Gary compares notes (top) with Karla Fischer, president of the sophomore class at Normandy High School. He hopes to study law at college. Scholastically he's an honor student. At the local drugstore (center), Gary chats with some of his friends. He asks he'll run for public office someday. An Eagle Scout, Gary is shown (bottom) fishing with his brother, William, 15, also a Scout. He has a sister, Sandra, 13.*

brother and sister and parents are all active members at Bethany United Church of Christ, where Gary is one of four altar boys.

"A Christian background," observes Gary, "is something one can lean back on, for someone—God—is always there. It is part of our faith to believe in living each day as a Christian and making something of yourself. Socrates says, 'The honest and noblest way is not to be disabling others but to be improving yourselves.' All of our ambitions should be tempered by Christian ideals. In our world today, Christianity has to be the stabilizing influence—the way to overcome communism—not all-out war."

What's the biggest problem facing teens today? "Growing up," answers Gary. "Teens are simply trying to find their place and to play a significant part in business, politics, and the professions. They want to be of service and to assume the responsibility of being an adult, of being a person. Some of the problems bothering teens—especially us boys—include wondering about another war, military service, where am I going."

"The church can do something and is doing something. The YM and YWCA, Boy and Girl Scouts, and other youth programs are helpful in moulding character. But when it comes to a show-down, it all falls back on the individual. Each young person has to do his own work. He has to find his own place—his place in the world."

Gary, who at 17 weighs 188 pounds and has the stalwart physique of an athlete, is described by friends as quiet in his leadership—not flamboyant or spectacular. He is personable, relaxed, talks easily and has—says—maturity—principal—a maturity beyond his years. Gary wears the informal attire of his schoolmates and travels to and from Normandy by school bus.

Gary does date, but he is opposed to going steady, because he has so much to look forward to yet in dating, in education, and the future. Having been accepted at the University of Michigan, Gary intends to study there and eventually enter politics.

"I find politics fascinating and challenging," comments Gary. "You people of today have a tremendous responsibility thrust upon them. We are living in freedom and we must preserve the historical heritage of our country, which can be destroyed in a few moments if we are not concerned and interested in what's going on in the world today. The biggest hope for the country is in our youth. Each generation accepts its responsibilities. We are always vitally concerned in the future, for that is where we will spend the rest of our lives."

In facing the future, Gary concludes: "I am ready and willing to accept the challenge with the help of God. We never know what we can do with God's help until we try. If we put forth our whole effort, anything is possible."



## EXCERPTS FROM A SPEECH /

Americans have a great heritage. We are extremely proud of everything that has made the United States what it is today. But this doesn't mean there is nothing we can do.

Why do only a little over half of eligible voters go to the polls on election day?

Why are people refused service at motels and restaurants, even in our state of Missouri, because their skin is a different color than that of most people in the United States?

Why do we as a state almost ignore our mentally retarded and aged?

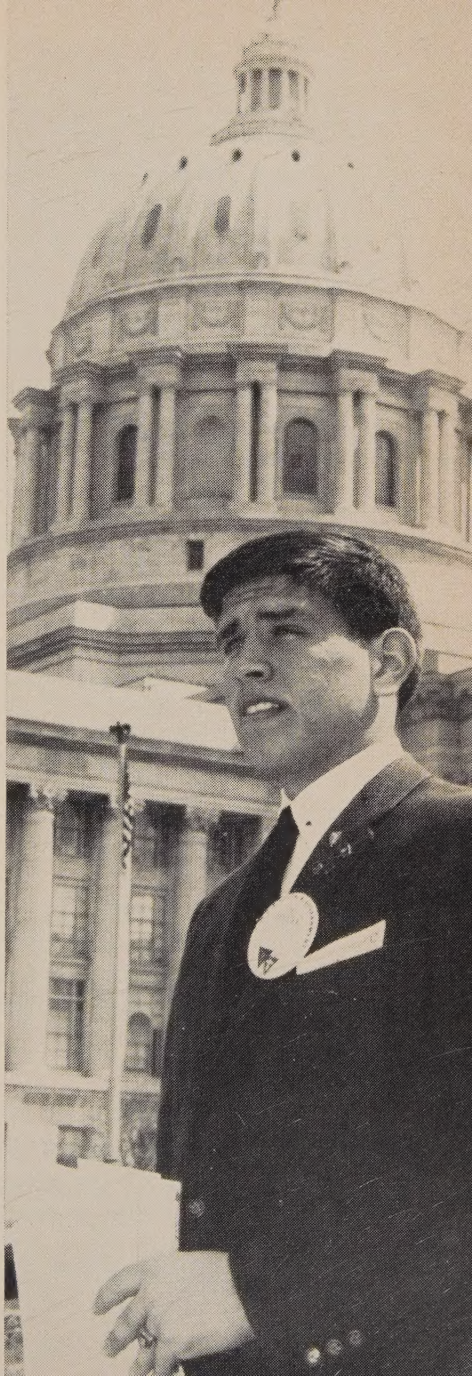
Why, when we recognize education as a national security, do we gripe about paying taxes to maintain school facilities and to increase teachers' salaries and even turn out in record numbers at the polls to vote down a school bond issue?

Why don't we read newspaper columns and editorials instead of just the funnies or the sports page so that we will know what is happening in this world of ours?

Why don't we support the church of our choice and attend regularly?

Why aren't we more willing to extend a helping hand to a neighbor in trouble?

Why? Why? Why? The list can go on indefinitely. What are the real answers? Have we become so wrapped up in living our own personal lives that we do not have time for America and her democracy? The United States will always be a great nation—if we are ready and willing to accept our responsibilities. —GARY CUNNINGHAM







*The Cool Book* by Art Unger is strictly cool. As you may suspect from the chapter, "Cool Ways to Get Along With Your Family," which we've reprinted in *YOUTH*, Author Unger has a real talent for combining frivolity with seriousness. He knows what your chief concerns are. He's capable of getting to the heart of a problem. But he's not at all averse to injecting a shot of satire or humor into every situation.

As the editor of *Datebook* magazine and author of another book, *Datebook's Complete Guide to Dating*, Mr. Unger has written this latest book for "aware teenagers" out of a storehouse of insights into your lives.

*The Cool Book* deals with everything from "Cool ways to get to the top of the class, or ask for a date, or hang onto your steady, or get a summer job" to "cool ways to survive in a square society." There's also a section of the "coolest" jokes going.

Says Mr. Unger, "It takes a great deal of maturity to be an adolescent these days. And patience, too. That's what this book is about: A teenager's guide to survival in a square society. In these pages a teenager may learn how to accept what must be accepted, reject what should be rejected, choose wisely among what can be chosen. And most important, how to chuckle throughout the whole unbelievable ordeal of growing up."

## NEVER RETALIATE

Never try to strike back when you think you have been hurt by your parents. It's a natural reaction, but try to remember that nothing was done out of spite. Their actions were based upon concern for you. Whether or not you feel it was misguided is beside the point—the fact that your parents honestly believe they are acting in your behalf.

## DISAGREE POLITELY

If you find that you simply cannot agree with some of your parents' ideas or attitudes, try to make things clear in calm terms. Let your dad know that your non-acceptance of an attitude doesn't mean you are abandoning him as a father—just that you are recognizing him as an individual.

## WILD WAYS

Threaten to put yourself up for adoption . . . put yourself up for adoption . . . get your own phone . . . whisper . . . if that doesn't work, yell . . . say dramatically: "I didn't ask to be born!" . . . threaten to run away . . . if they merely seem relieved, threaten to stay home. . . .



## PLAY THE SAINT

Keep your phone conversations down to a two-minute maximum . . . never occupy the bathroom for more than five minutes at a time . . . wash all the dinner dishes . . . take junior with you when you go for an afternoon visit . . . fill up the tank with gas when you use the car . . . get a part-time job and refuse to accept an allowance.

. . . make all your own new clothes . . . straighten up after yourself . . . pick out only persons whom your parents completely approve of . . . pick up records softly . . . throw away all your sloppy relaxing clothes. . . Say, you aren't *playing* the saint, you **ARE** one!

## SHOW INTEREST IN THEM

Do you know your own parents? If you think your parents don't really know you very well, are you sure that you really know them any better? Maybe if you showed some real interest in the "little things" about their lives, they might be stimulated to pay more attention to the "little things" in yours. If you can't answer at least eight of the following personal questions about them, better start probing soon.

1. In what cities were they born?
2. Where were they living when they were your age?
3. What high schools and colleges did they attend?
4. How long did they go steady?
5. What was your mother's maiden name?
6. Where did they go on their honeymoon?
7. In what year were they married?
8. What did your mother do when she was single?
9. How much salary did your father make when they were married?
10. How old are they?

## LET THEM PARTICIPATE

Don't exclude your parents from normal participation in your growing up. If you belong to a teen club, try to arrange a parent-child night.



et them to join the PTA. Make sure your parents meet some of the friends you spend so much time with. Introduce your dates to your parents before you go out with them.

### **ACT MATURE**

If you expect to be treated like an adult, you're going to have to act like one. You can't expect to be allowed to stay out till 2 a. m. on special occasions if you don't make your curfew hour on regular dates. Act bigtime and you'll be treated bigtime.

### **USE LOGIC**

There's almost no answer to: "If I've been properly brought up till now, I should certainly be worthy of trust by this time!"

### **EXIT**

Go away to college . . . take a job in a far-off city . . . move into the attic.

### **SULK**

But alone in your room.

### **KEEP PERSPECTIVE**

If things are not going smoothly with you and your family, try to take an honest look at the whole situation. How much of the problem is based upon your own distortions, stubbornness, desire to conform to the patterns established by your friends? Are you sure that much of the blame does not lie within yourself? Make certain that your parents' actions are not perfectly reasonable in the light of the make-up of your own family group, even though unreasonable by some other family's standards.

### **ACCEPT IMPERFECTIONS**

If you are really convinced that your family problems stem from some lack on their part, don't feel guilty. Parents are human beings and no human being is ever perfect. Neither you nor they. During

your teen years you start seeing people as human beings, recognizing their faults and their weaknesses where often before you only saw an idealized version. It's hard for you to accept their imperfections just as it is hard for your parents to realize that you have discovered those imperfections.

## USE YOUR FRIENDS

If the problem is one of strictness, let your parents get to know some of your friends whose home life is smoother than your own. Make it possible for your own parents to realize that these friends, despite fewer restrictions, have turned out well (better make sure you choose friends who are well-adjusted).

## PAMPER YOUR BROTHER OR SISTER

When the time comes that you start making close friends and dates with other people, the younger members of your family may seem resentful. They may show it in openly aggressive actions or merely in sullen and irritating attitudes. Try to understand that your brother or sister has, till this time, looked upon you as more or less personal property. The idea of sharing you with outside is difficult to accept. In a way your dates are competition. There's little you can do except try to be even more considerate than usual of your younger siblings during this time.

## RECOGNIZE THEIR PROBLEMS

These teen years may be very difficult for you—but chances are that they are just as difficult for your parents. You may not realize it, but you are probably doing many little things which seem quite natural to you but which hurt your parents. Did you decide this year to have Thanksgiving





ing diner at your girlfriend's without realizing that it is a special family occasion in your own home? Didn't you confide your career ambition to your understanding neighbor before you told your mother? This kind of thing may seem unimportant to you. But it hurts your parents.

## **FORM A COUNCIL**

Some families have discovered that an organized plan to ease household friction works best. So try setting up a family council with a regular group meeting at least once a week to work out such things as allowances, curfews, chores, quarrels, etc. Chances are your Dad will want to be chairman. But you can try for treasurer.

## **DON'T INTERFERE**

If your Mom and Dad quarrel, try to accept this relationship without taking any part in it. Married people often show their affection for each other in unusual ways and bickering may very well be merely a preliminary to making up. In any event, there's absolutely nothing an offspring can do to soothe the situation—chances are any interfering on your part will serve to aggravate the trouble. So close the door to your room, go out for a coke, try to concentrate on TV when it happens.

## **THE BUSYBODYS**

Try not to be too harsh with interfering relatives. Whether it's grandma, Aunt Flora, or your nosy third cousin, never tell them to mind their own business even though they probably should. Best bet is simply to announce coldly that this is a matter between parent and child. Better check first to be sure they're not on your side, though.

## **NEVER NEVER NEVER**

Say that all the other guys and gals are allowed to . . . hit your kid brother while your father is in the room (you're taking over his own prerogative) . . . threaten to tell everything to grandma . . . play one parent against another.

—ART UNGER

# FILMS *in focus*

ABOUT PERSONS

Among God's children everywhere are thousands who need and seek special help for their lives—the aged and addicted, the physically handicapped and mentally retarded, the sightless and deaf. As Christians, we need to know these persons as persons, not just as cold case histories removed from reality. This fall through next spring, churches will at sometime study common "national" and "international" mission to persons with special need. The interdenominational theme for the home scene will focus on these "persons with special need." Among resources available for study, discussion, and motivation



## Light in the Piazza (Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer)

Produced by Arthur Freed, directed by Guy Green, featuring Yvette Mimieux, G. Hamilton, Olivia de Havilland, Rossano Brazzi, Barry Sullivan.

What right does a vivacious, apparently normal girl have for the life of her dream—when that girl is 26 physically but an early adolescent mentally? Given the romantic setting of Florence, Italy, with its breath-taking beauty and handsome population, what is the girl's mother to do when a worthy suitor persistently presses for the daughter's hand? Drawn from the recent novel of the same name, *Light* sheds at least a glimmer on these perplexing questions which apply to many human beings. It seems that the girl suffered permanent brain injury from a childhood accident. Year after year, her mother has tried to crowd all the happiness possible into this young life while crowding out all young men who became romantically interested. And, year after year, the father has insisted that an institution must be the ultimate stop in this race—and the sooner the better. The mother (Olivia de Havilland) often wonders if she is deluding herself in order to sustain her own youth. The father (Barry Sullivan) has no desire to "write off" the daughter (Yvette Mimieux) but he sees in the ongoing situation nothing but increasing heartbreak for all of his loved ones. A varied and virile cast under the guidance of the best (young) directors bring forth a winsome yet thoughtful picture shot against a treasure of Italian scenery. The fact that one parent finally makes and carries through a decision in the dilemma may spark much thought among viewers.



## SPECIAL NEED

Meaningful action, your denominational bookstores and Friendship Press will offer in the months ahead audio-visuals, books, and plays. In addition, Hollywood is producing some worthwhile motion pictures in this area of concern. Coming this summer are *Birdman of Catraz* (persons in custody), *A Child Is Waiting* (retardation), and *The Miracle Worker* (young Helen Keller and her teacher). A pair of pictures already playing offer more than simple entertainment and should serve as provocative preludes to the challenging subject.



### *The Outsider* (Universal-International)

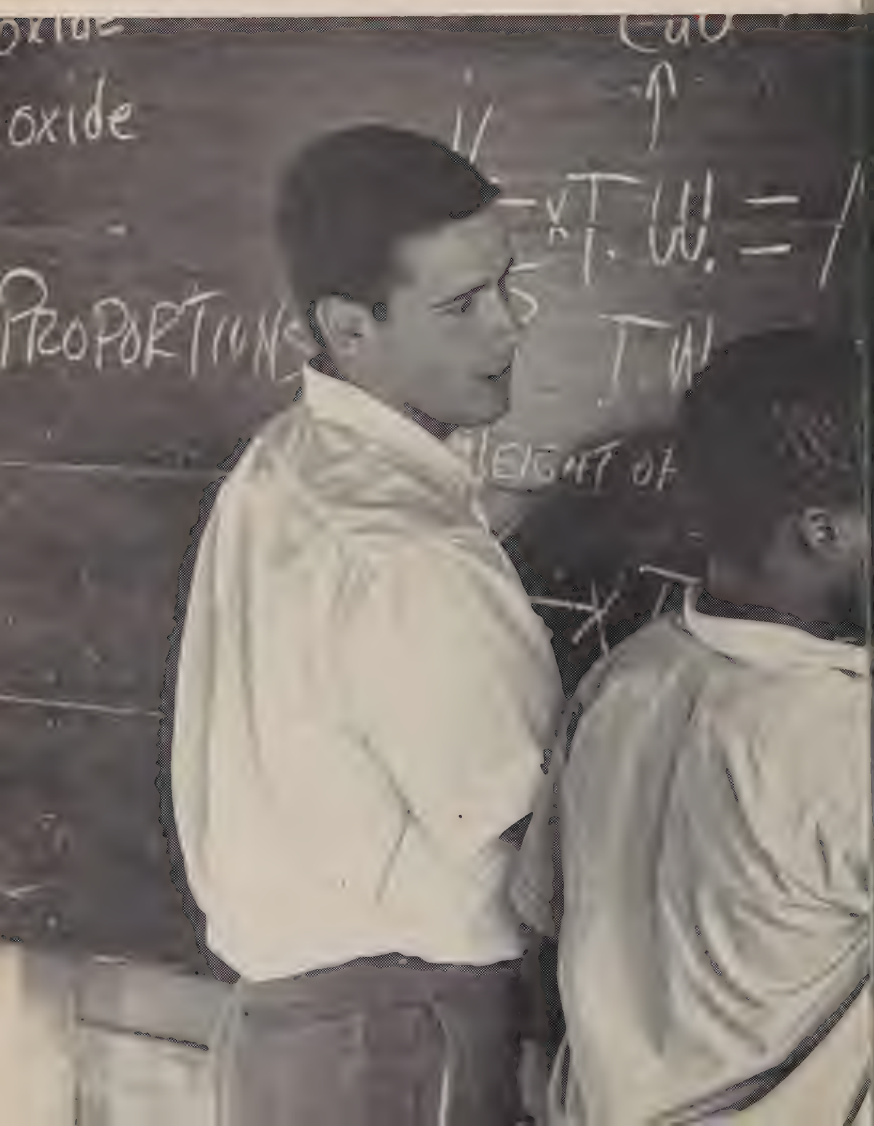
Produced by Sy Bartlett, directed by Delbert Mann, featuring Tony Curtis, James Cagney, Gregory Walcott, Bruce Bennett.

"The 30-foot-tall bronze figure of an American Indian now attracts more tourists in Washington than the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier. . . . Their eyes lift up to the six cranes who are raising the flag (on Mount Suribachi). Invariably their eyes fix on the figure . . . he is 'the Indian,' Ira Hamilton Hayes. Most visitors recall having read something sad' about him; they don't remember what it was. The sadness is that he died; and (not) in battle. He died in the United States, among people who called him a hero and set him up as a monument. We killed him. We didn't intend to . . . we tried to help him. But we tried the wrong ways. . . . How we killed our Indian hero of Iwo Jima is one of the meaningful stories of our times." And the film based on William Bradford Huie's *The Hero of Iwo Jima* (a Signet paperback) is one of the meaningful movies of our time, a "must" for any thinking American, let alone Christian. Despite changes made in the actual story, this screenplay still presents the essential tragedy of a human life that was lived, exploited, and lost. Ira Hayes was a displaced son of special need who, driven to alcoholic escape, should stand in our memories forever. Bartlett, Mann, and Curtis (in his best acting job yet) have come up with one of the dramatic courage and core honesty many of us loudly have demanded. At least we can do is thank them.

—DONALD KLIPHARDT

# THE PEACE CORP

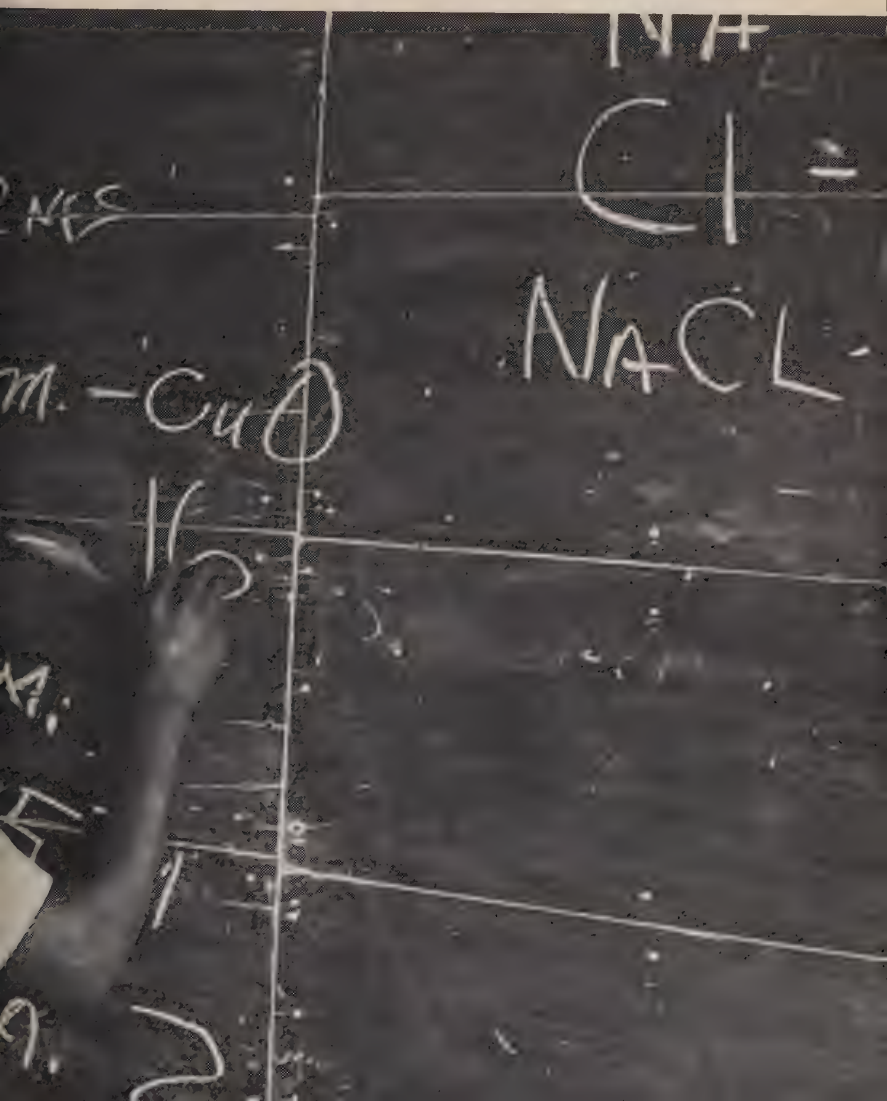
... volunteers with humility, with an o





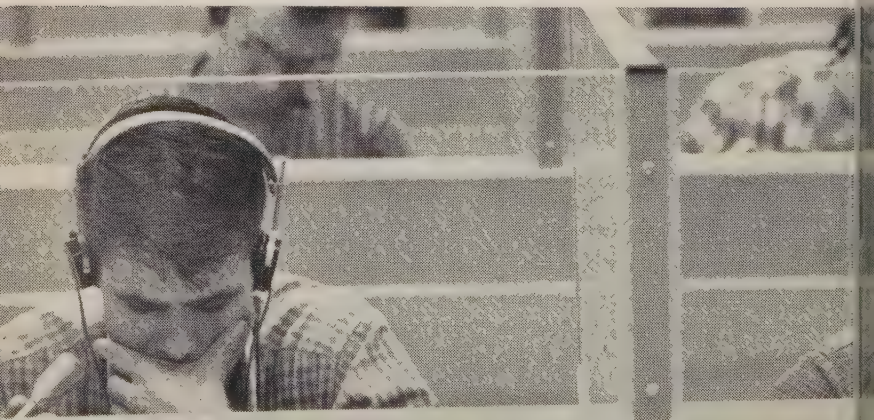
There is something in human nature that responds to a challenge like this. I believe that in the Peace Corps the non-Western majority of the world is going to meet a sample of Western Man at his best."—ARNOLD TOYNBEE

*attitude and a spirit of Christian agape*



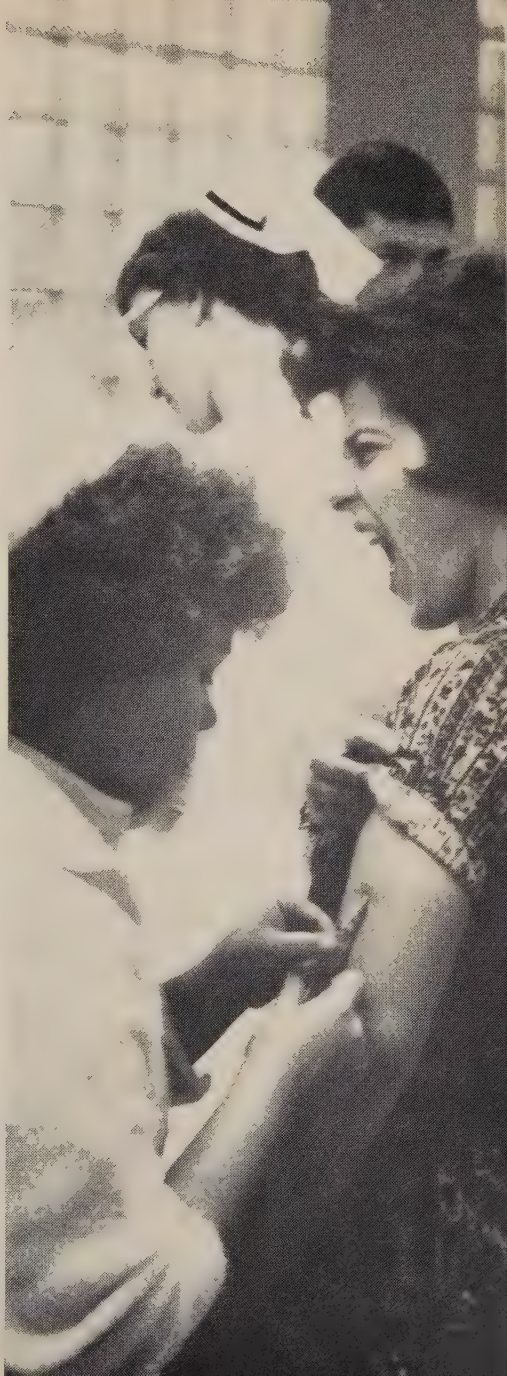
ONE year ago the Peace Corps was only a dream. Some thought it fantasy. Today it is reality—and a success. It still has its critics and skeptics—and always will. But no government program coming out of Washington, D. C., has stirred the idealism, imagination, and patriotism of its youth as has the Peace Corps. And the best test of its success is its customers—the countries where the Peace Corpsmen have been at work. Says Peace Corps Director Sargent Shriver: “Every country we have gone to—12 of them now—has asked us to double, triple or even quadruple the number of Peace Corps volunteers which we have sent them. In addition, another 20 countries have submitted firm requests for volunteers on the basis of their fine record elsewhere. Now I personally believe that they wouldn’t ask us for more Peace Corps volunteers if the volunteers were not doing a good job.”

*Who are these volunteers?* Obviously, the 900 persons who have been recruited, selected, and trained as Peace Corpsmen in the past year are a special brand of persons. They’ve had to possess useful skills, emotional stability, open-mindedness, humility, gentleness, an outgoing attitude and a spirit of Christian agape—love. A Peace Corps volunteer has had to arrive in a foreign country speaking the language of the people of that country, knowing about their customs and traditions, being ready, willing, and able to live the way the people live, under *their* laws. “The Peace Corps person does *not* try to change their religion. He does *not* seek to make a profit from conducting business in their country. He does *not* interfere in their political or military affairs. He works within *their* system to help *them*. He helps to fill *their* needs as *they* see them. He arrives on schedule. Clearly, he is a *different* American—different, at least, from most Americans that other countrymen have ever met.





FROM A PEACE CORPS VOLUNTEER IN CHILE: *"The most important problem of all is lack of education. In the rural areas the average child has four years of schooling. If they understood the connection between dampness and tuberculosis; between the fly, the outhouse and the babies' fevers; between the irrigation ditch and dysentery, they could avoid much illness. If they were taught that an egg is more nutritious than a potato the same size; if they learned the real needs of a woman in labor or a child in its first year of life, they could satisfy many of their problems with what they have."*





*Why does a person give two years of his life to such service?* The motivations are mixed and many. The Peace Corps offers a person as an individual a positive way to help bring about a better world. It calls for patriotic feelings. It gives volunteers a chance to gain invaluable educational and career experiences. It appeals to a spirit of adventure. And ultimately, personal religious faith seems to undergird all desires to help one's fellow man.

*What's the future of the Peace Corps?* Long-range projections are impossible, but with requested budget increases, Peace Corps officials hope to expand their limit of 2400 to 6700 persons in the field by June 30, 1963. The real test of the mettle of Peace Corps volunteers will come in the second year when their initial enthusiasm wears off. If they continue to produce as they have in this first year and if receptivity on the part of the local people continues to grow at the pace it has begun, then Congress will probably see the Corps as a worthwhile thing and continue its budget.

In the immediate future, countries in Africa, Asia, and Latin America have requested the Peace Corps to send 3000 American teachers and to send them within the next six months. Trained teachers as well as persons with liberal arts backgrounds are urged to apply.

Every country asking the Peace Corps for volunteers depends on agriculture for its economy and needs desperately to increase food production. By the fall of 1962, the Peace Corps will need 1200 volunteers with agricultural skills—people from farm backgrounds as well as those who have had special education in farm skills. The Corps is also eager to have volunteers with building trade skills such as brick-laying, masonry, and carpentry. Home economists, doctors, mechanics, architects, city planners, draftsmen, nurses and every other skill imaginable are needed.





FROM A PEACE CORPS TEACHER IN THE PHILIPPINES: *"The children are really something—they are naive and innocent, almost godlike, for they seem to be untouched by any corruption or immorality. Their faces are unforgettable—they are the faces of the poor, the deprived, the underprivileged—but they are also the faces of the gentle, the humble, the bashful, grateful—and most of all, they are the faces of the eager, the willing."*



Commission on Ecumenical Voluntary Service Projects, Room 753, 475 Riverside Drive, New York 27, N.Y.  
 Commission on World Mission, Room 758, 475 Riverside Drive, New York 27, N.Y.  
 Brethren Service Commission, Church of the Brethren, General Offices, Elgin, Ill.  
 Mennonite Central Committee, Akron, Pa.  
 American Friends Service Committee, 160 N. 15th St., Philadelphia, Pa.  
 YMCA, 291 Broadway, New York, N.Y. / YWCA, 600 Lexington Ave., New York, N.Y.  
 Dept. of Specialized Ministries, United Church of Christ, 1505 Race St., Phila. 2, Pa.

The Complete Peace Corps Guide, by Roy Hoopes (Dial, \$3.50)  
 New Frontiers for American Youth, Perspective on the Peace Corps, by Albertson, Rice, and Birky (Public Affairs Press, \$4.50)  
 Final Peace Corps Report to the President (Peace Corps, Washington 25, D.C.)  
 Observation on Overseas Service to Youth (Dept. of International Affairs, National Council of Churches, 475 Riverside Drive, New York 27, N.Y., 30 cents)  
 Invest Your Summer (Commission on Ecumenical Voluntary Service Projects, Room 753, 475 Riverside Drive, New York 27, N.Y.)





## How teens can prepare for the Peace Corps:

Even though the minimum age for Peace Corps applicants is 18, here are some things you can do right now.

- **Develop a specific skill or talent** in high school, in college, or on your own. Teachers, agricultural specialists and workers, health specialists and workers, community developers and craftsmen are most in demand.
- **Learn a language.** Any language could prove useful, but French and Spanish are the key major languages in many Peace Corps countries.
- **Volunteer your services in your community.** Working at the local level, you can learn something of what "helping" is like. You might gain insights into what is needed, what you can (and cannot) do about it, what the problems are and how to solve them. There are people who need your help and concern in your own hometown, too.
- **Understand our American heritage and democratic institutions.** People overseas are curious about the United States. Attempt to learn not only the bare facts, but also *why* Americans have chosen to believe what they do, and what policies our beliefs seem to call for in the world today.
- **Keep in good physical shape.** Don't be just a spectator, but participate in team or individual sports. Life is rugged in many countries abroad.
- **Learn about foreign lands.** Get to know foreign students in your area. Correspond with youth overseas. Keep up to date on the world situation by reading newspapers and periodicals, by listening to TV and radio commentators. Study about the people, geography, history, customs and conditions of areas where you'd like to serve someday.
- **Start a Peace Corps Club within your school or organization.** Select an interested teacher or adult group leader to help begin the club. Select one person to handle all contacts with the Peace Corps by writing the *Office of Public Affairs, Peace Corps, Washington 25, D. C.* Ask that the club be put on the mailing list to receive the monthly *Peace Corps News* and releases on new Peace Corps projects.
- **Contact the Peace Corps Office of the National Council of Churches** (Room 753, 475 Riverside Drive, New York 27, N. Y.). The main function of this new office is to supply information to the churches about Peace Corps work; to share information with the Corps about the work of the churches overseas; and to interpret denominational policies on working with a government agency. This new church office will also deal directly with church youth interested in service in the Peace Corps as an opportunity for a Christian vocation. Write them of your interest and they'll keep you up to date on Peace Corps prospects as well as other service projects in which you might participate.





*Fiction can be fun. If it's good fiction, it can be positively inspiring, real enough to make you feel laughter, tears, joy, anger and love all in a short sitting. Good fiction should be an honest slice of life. It should involve you, the reader, in a situation or experience or problem that you feel as though you've really lived the story. At its end you should be able to say, "This story is on the level. It speaks for me. It's alive. It's honest. I can understand and believe what it's trying to say."*

Fiction can be fun to write, too. How often have you wanted to sit down and write exactly the sort of story we've described above? How many times have you been so excited or so happy or so sad or so inspired that you felt as if you were about to burst? Well, YOUTH magazine invites you to burst . . . all over several sheets of 8½" by 11" paper.

Some day before September 1, 1962, we urge you to simply explode with creativity and to turn out a piece of fiction that's fun both to write and to read. Submit your 1000 to 1500 word story to *Fiction Award*, YOUTH magazine, 1505 Race St., Philadelphia 2, Pa. If it's original, if it's alive, if it's honest, we'll use it in YOUTH. And if yours is good enough to go into print, we'll pay you \$25 for your efforts. So bring yourself to a bursting point, focus your feelings in fiction form, and let YOUTH and its readers see the results.



## Why we quote you?

als are like stars; you will not  
ceed in touching them with  
ur hands. But, like the sea-  
ing men on the desert of  
ers, you choose them as your  
des, and following them reach  
r destiny. —*Carl Schurz*

better it is to dare mighty  
ngs, to win glorious triumphs,  
n though checkered by failure,  
n to take rank with those poor  
rits who neither enjoy much  
suffer much, because they live  
the gray twilight that knows  
victory nor defeat.

—*Theodore Roosevelt*

anager to Friend: I ran away  
an home three years ago but  
body missed me. They thought  
as still in the bathroom.

—*Art Unger*

making peace with myself  
nowhere between my ambitions  
and my limitations. . . . It's a step  
backward in the right direction.

—*"Teahouse of the August  
Moon" (John Patrick)*

and the child of an atheist: "Does  
I know we don't believe in  
?"

man who has ever wrestled  
with a self-adjusting card table  
can never be quite the man he once  
was. —*James Thurber*

you wish to be loved, be mod-  
est; if you wish to be admired, be  
bold; if you wish both, combine  
external modesty with internal  
pride. —*Will Durant*

## COVER



## STORY

"Democracy must be learned by each generation." That's the motto of the YMCA's nation-wide Youth and Government Program, in which Gary Cunningham (see cover and pages 2 through 7) and thousands of U.S. teens are learning governmental procedures through first-hand experience. A good citizen is an alert listener, a discriminating thinker, and a dedicated doer. Unlike a dictatorship where a few men make and enforce all decisions on the people, the success of a democracy depends upon all of its citizens. And you can best learn—and preserve—our democratic way of life by getting involved in it. And you don't have to wait. You can start now where you are.

## CREDITS FOR THIS ISSUE:

PHOTOS: 1, 3, 4, photos used by permission and courtesy of the St. Louis *Globe-Democrat*; 3, 7, Wright Studio (Jefferson City, Mo.); 14, Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer; 15, Universal-International; 16, 17, 21, John and Bini Moss (Black Star); 18-19, 20, 22, 32, Scherman; 26 through 31, Rev. Dale Boyer, Boalsburg, Pa.

ARTISTS: 10, 12, illustrations reprinted from *The Cool Book* (Prentice-Hall), by permission of the author, Art Unger.

AUTHORS: Catherine Linder, Office of Communication, United Church of Christ, St. Louis (Mo.) Office; Art Unger, author of *The Cool Book* and *Datebook's Complete Guide to Dating*, and editor and publisher of *Datebook* magazine; Donald Kliphardt, director of audio-visual research and utilization, Division of Christian Education, National Council of Churches, and movie columnist for several Protestant teen magazines including *YOUTH* magazine; prayer by Kay Lorans.



*They loaded  
their luggage,  
food and  
high hopes  
into two trailers  
... and were off!*

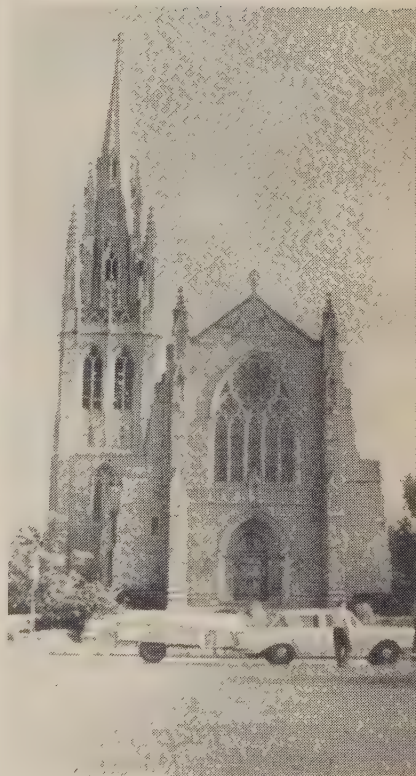
HAVE you ever heard of a church camp on wheels? It's the latest summertime camping for senior high youth. Teens in different states call it by different names. And it has many variations. But usually it's simply called Trailer Camping. For example, youth leaders in central Pennsylvania call theirs a "Trailer-Travel Workshop Camp." Nine teens and three adults spent six days last summer traveling in two trailers, volunteering their services at visiting places of special interest to church members, and having a roughing it in the out-of-doors. Five senior high girls and four senior high boys came from various towns in the synod. They had responded to an invitation from the synod's camp committee. The camp director was Dale E. Boyer of Boalsburg, Pa.; his wife was nurse and chief cook; Rev. Marion Smith of Mifflinburg, Pa., was program leader.

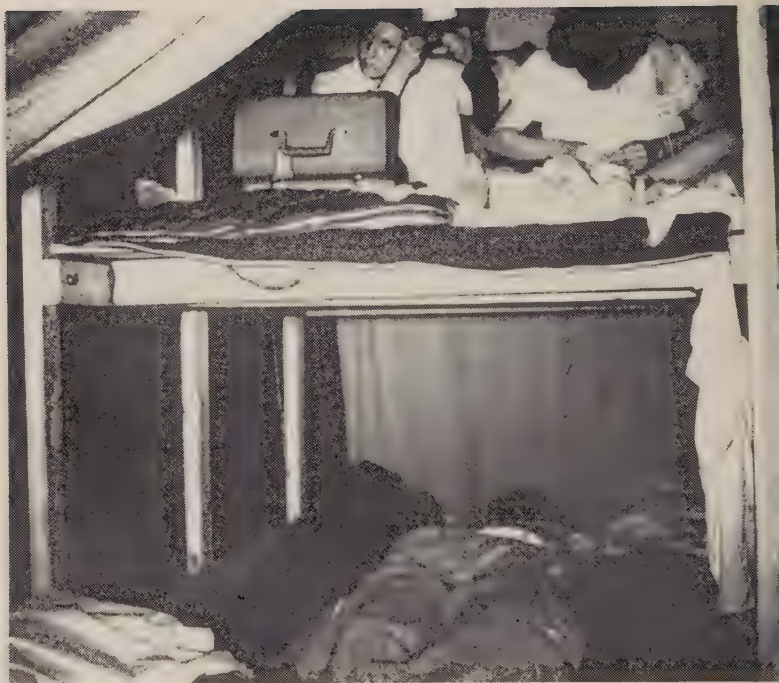


Long before the campers gathered, the itinerary had been planned so that arrangements could be checked in advance with all places and persons involved at various stops along the way. Then the campers met to plan meals and buy food, and to practice handling the trailer tents and equipment. Everybody shared in the work. And quickly the individual campers began to be a team. On Sunday afternoon they left Palsburg. Just 40 miles later, a driver at the rear of the second trailer, breaking the tail light. Fortunately, it was the only mishap during the trip of 580 miles. The first stop was the chapel and tower at the Mercersburg Academy, a denominational school in Mercersburg, Pa. Up the winding stair-



se, the guide took the campers to view the 43 carillon bells. A walk around the campus and then hungry campers eyed the cook. After the meal clean-up and 60 more miles of traveling, tent trailers were set up that evening in New Windsor, Md.—the site of the Church World Service Relief Center. The campers' first long day ended with a tour of the center, snacks, evening devotions, taps, and to bed.





### *living like pioneers on a wagon train*

Days on the trail were long and hard. Even the bumpy bedrolls in boxed-in bunks felt restful each night. The boys bunked down in the trailer tent while the girls slept in the "pony express" trailer. Of course there were letters to write—and *not* to Mom and Dad! And for the boys, the usual telling of tall tales around imaginary campfires (flashlights). And for the girls, the chitchat that accompanies the nightly feminine ritual of putting up hair. Morning came too early. At dawn they were on the trail again.





## *Packing used clothing for overseas*

At the service center in New Windsor, each camper was assigned a place to work alongside the regular workers, most of whom were one-year volunteers from the Church of the Brethren. Some opened cartons of clothing and dumped the contents on sorting tables. Some sorted. Others packed boxes. Some helped at the baling machines and others helped cover each bale with burlap. On each 100-pound bale is stamped the symbol of Church World Service. From the center, bales are shipped to all parts of the world. For two days, the Pennsylvanians worked at New Windsor and talked with the 26 Brethren volunteers there. Most of the campers had never talked with pacifists before—and certainly not so many in one place. They watched as a busload of Brethren youth left for a lobbying expedition to Washington, D. C. The trailer campers left, too. The next few days took them to the seminary at Lancaster, Pa., to the Philadelphia offices of the United Church of Christ, and other sites in the City of Brotherly Love, and finally to the Voluntary Service Center (UCC) near Pottstown, Pa.

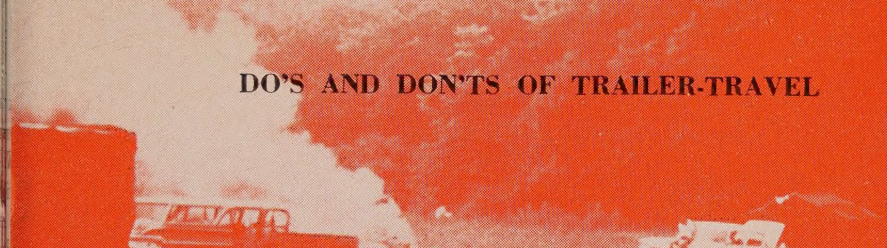
And then comes that last day of break camp. It's time to pack up for home. And these can be sad moments, too. "Will you promise to write to me?" And a time of puzzlement. "How can I explain this experience to my friends back home?" How do 12 strangers become such a close-knit group in six short days? Is it just being together, or is it more? Why has the spirit of the church at work in New Windsor, Lancaster, and in Pottstown been such a thrill? Is it simply the chance of getting to travel away from home, or is it more than this? Why have the quiet periods, morning watch and evening prayers been so meaningful? Is it merely the sentimentality of youth, or is it something deeper? And then the campers hit a new trail. ▼▼▼

*and hitting the trail homeward*





## DO'S AND DON'TS OF TRAILER-TRAVEL



**Summer safaris via cars and trailers can be attractive ventures** for youth groups and families. The safari trip is a motorcade with a purpose. Historical spots, church institution locations, points of national interest, and mission projects may be mapped out on a one-, two-, three-, or four-week basis. Traveling 150 to 200 miles a day, taking time to set up camp, and really seeing the points of interest are all part of the plan.

### DO'S

- Have all menus planned in detail before the trip.
- Have itinerary completely planned to the last detail from the time of leaving to the time of arriving home again.
- Have all permission for stopovers in hand and in writing before leaving.
- Make plans for things to do in case of rainy weather.
- Have budgets and other finances completely worked out.
- Each participant and leader should have a health examination.
- Check all equipment.
- Have proper insurance coverage for both liability and medical reimbursement. Investigation of special arrangements may be necessary.
- Spend at least three days in preparation before hitting the road. These days should involve actual dry run practices of camping routines such as setting up and taking down equipment.

### DON'TS

- Don't eat hot dogs at every meal. (Have a diversified menu.)
- Don't trust to luck that the itinerary will take care of itself. (Pin down every day and detail.)
- Don't travel too far each day. (200 miles per day is sufficient.)
- Don't overexert one day and hope to rest the next. (Operate on an even keel each day.)
- Don't neglect your library and resource books. (Nature won't supply all the activities for you.)

If you're interested in trailer-travel, want to know how and where to hire a trailer, and want help in planning such a summer safari, write to Rev. Ed. Schlingman, Department of Specialized Ministries, United Church of Christ, 1505 Race St., Philadelphia 2, Pa.



Almighty God, you have given us the world and all that is therein. *Help us to care.* You have confronted us with hunger, poverty, illiteracy, disease and ignorance. *Help us to be aware.* You have endowed us with intelligence, ingenuity, energies, resources, and skills. *Help us to share.* Help us become increasingly sensitive to the needs of all your people everywhere. Help us to work together to gain a better understanding of our place in family of man. *Our lives will be our thanks. Amen.*

